TIRED OF THE PARLEYING OF THE POWERS OVER GREECE.

THE BERLIN GOVERNMENT THREATENS TO WITH DRAW UNLESS COERCION IS APPLIED QUICKLY-SOLEMN UTTERANCES IN

THE VARIOUS CAPITALS. Berlin, March 11 .- The "National Zeitung," in a presumbably inspired article on the situation Crete, says that if the promised coercion of see is not proceeded with by the Powers, many will not take any part in any negotiadons which may be entered into for the presen-

tation of another note to Greece. "The Cologne Gazette" says that the Powers have not yet agreed upon the method of applypercion to Greece. Germany and Austria, "The Gazette" says, are in perfect accord as to the application of drastic measures, but Russia and Great Britain are uncertain. Russia sent instructions of a serious nature yesterday both to the Admiral commanding the Russian squadron at Crete and the Russian Minister at Athens. London, March 11 .- The plans of the Powers for blockading the coast of Greece are still incomplete, and the methods to be pursued unknown. Lord Salisbury declines to discuss them until ft shall be shown that the negotiations which have been resumed with Greece have failed and action is taken upon the ultimatum of the Powers. M. Hanotaux. Foreign Minister of France, and the Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister of Italy, concur in the view taken by Lord Salisbury, and decline to express any opinion upon the subject. Italy already has fifteen warships in the Levant; and is on the eve of sending ten more. The Italian ironclad Saidegna, the largest warship in Italy's navy, has arrived at Spezzia, where the Italian flying squadron is assembling.

A dispatch from Rome to "The Daily News" mys that Admiral Canevaro, the Italian who is in command of the combined fleets in Cretan waters, insists upon the necessity of landing troops to quell the rebellion in the interior of the island. The Italian Government, after conferring with the Governments of the other Powers, has therefore decided to send a force of troops

In answer to inquiries at the Foreign Office the authorities state that there is no hitch among the Powers in regard to their action in accordance with the terms of their ultimatum to Greece, but the delay is due to the fact that the compromise offered by Greece in reply to the note of the Powers requires an exchange of

In the House of Commons this evening Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the Government if it was true that Greece was prepared to recognize the autonomy of Crete under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

The Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said in reply to Sir William that Greece had made a communication to the Government on the subject of Crete, and that this communication would be laid upon the table to-morrow. He added that Sir William's question did not express accurately the attitude of Greece.

Paris, March 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, moved to take up the question of Crete for discussion on Monday next. The motion was

adopted.

M Hanotaux explained to the Chamber that the reply made by Greece to the demands of the Powers had caused the latter to enter into active negotiations concerning the situation.

A dispatch from Athens to the "Gaulois" says that an easier feeling now exists in that city and the war fever is slowly subsiding. Reserves rontinue to arrive from the interior, and the enthusiasm still prevails, but at the same time the belief that actual warfare has been averted is becoming popular. The dispatch says that the Government has informed France and Great Britain that Greece is willing to place the Greek troops in Crete under the direction of the Powers and also to abandon her proposal for a Cretan and also to abandon her proposal for a Cretan plebiscite and leave the Cretan Chamber of Deputies to pronounce in favor of autonomy or union with Greece as that body may elect.

MOSLEMS WANT TO LEAVE CRETE. THE ISLANDERS READY TO ACCEPT AUTONOMY,

IT IS BELIEVED. Canea, March 11 .- It cannot be denied that the actions of Sir Alfred Billiotti, the British Consul here, during the present disturbances, has creatad a deep feeling of animosity against him among the Christians everywhere in the island, and it is believed that whatever may be the outcome of the struggle his usefulness as British representative has come to an end. His courageous efforts toward the rescue of the endangered Moslems at Kandamos and elsewhere in the Selino district, while admired by even his opponents, will have no effect upon the attempts that will certainly be made to obtain his removal from his place. Sir Alfred returned to Canea from Selino to-day, bringing with him the remainder of the Moslems who were not brought here by the Italian transport Trinacria. The entire Selino district is now clear of Moslems, a total of 2,500 natives and GM soldiers having been brought

and have urgently requested that means be furnished to enable them to reach Smyrna. Sir Alfred Billiotti is in favor of this, and has advised that vessels be furnished to carry the refusees to the desired port.

Sir A fred speaks highly of the conduct of the leaders of the insurgents, who, he declares, acted most honorably, and several times actually risked their lives to compel their followers to plearing the pleages they had given.

It has been learned that the reports to the effect that the insurgents at Kandamos were keeping up a continuous fire upon the town were incorrect. There was merely a desultory rifle fire, which did little, if any, damage,

The Moslems who left the place were, it ap pears, allowed to depart on the promise of Sir Alfred Biliotti that they would not be allowed to attack the Christians in other places, and it is perhaps due to this promise that Sir Alfred so have the control of the c rtlly concurs in the desire expressed by the belied to remain here it is seen that the christian against the Christians against the Christians. The Moslem civilians were deprived of their weapons after reaching Selino, but the Turkish soldiers were allowed to retain their different parts of

Reports that reach here from different parts of Reports that reach here from different parts of the island tend to show that the statement that the Christians will not accept autonomy is incor-rect. At any rate, the insurgent leaders, having learned that it is the intention of the Powers to grant them an autonomous government, declare that they will prove to the world that they know how to behave like civilized records.

how to behave like civilized people.

The girl who was klunapped by Christians during the confusion attending the departure of the first lot of refugees from Kandamos was surrendered by her captors, and she reached Canea to day are day are to by her captors, and she reached Canea ong the other Moslems, none the worse

M. SKOUZES THANKS THE SENATE.

Athens, March 11.-M. Skouzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a message to Washington thanking the Senate for the resolution of sympathy

with Greece sdopted a few days ago by that body. The publication of the Senate's resolution here caused much satisfaction.

GERMANY IS DISGUSTED, gether with the loss of their other property, has caused despair among the Christians and much discontent among the Mussulmans.

KING GEORGE DENOUNCES BILIOTTI. THOUGH A BRITISH CONSUL, HE IS A LEVANTINE,

BUT MORE TURKISH THAN THE SULTAN. Athens, March 11.-King George authorizes the United Associated Presses to state that he does not expect, nor has he at any time since the present troubles arose expected, either advice or aid from his relatives upon or near the justice of Greece's cause. The King admitted to the representative of the United Associated Presses that he had expected the most from the Prince of Wales, whose wife is the King's sister, and advised him to influence the recall of Sir A. Biliotti, the British Consul at Canea. But. His Majesty added, Billotti was a titled personage, and was enabled to spread official lies concerning the troubles in the island of Crete. which found ready believers. King • George further said that the marvellous mebilization of the Greek fleet had provoked the jealousy of

Vienna, March 11.-The "Neue Freie Presse publishes a report of an interview had by its correspondent in Athens with King George of Greece. The King is quoted as saying: Greece has done in Crete as Austria did in

of Bosnia when the Bosnian Chris-ok refuge in Austria." The King also said that the Greek troops would remain in Crete and protect Greeks and Turks alike. His Majesty complained of the conduct of Sir A. Biliotti, the British Consul at Canea. In assisting the Turks. Though Biliotti was a British consul, he said, he was a Levantine, and more Turkish than even the Suitan himself.

THE ATHENIANS CALMING DOWN. PITIABLE CONDITION OF THE CRETAN REFUGEES

PROUGHT TO THE PIRAEUS

Athens, March 11.-The situation here is im proving. The city is quieting, and apart from occasional outbursts of enthusiasm on the part of the populace there is little of an exciting pature to engage public attention.

Amilear Cipriani, the Italian Socialist agitator, arrived here to-day, accompanied by sixteen lunteers, for the purpose of entering the Greek military service. They were met by a mob, which included a number of students, and were cheered almost incessantly as they marched through the streets.

The Government denies the report that the military authorities are forming a foreign legion. The authorities wish it to be understood that they do not desire any disorderly element or any filibusters or adventurers in the military service, a sufficient number of Greeks to fight the battles

Greece being available.
Witnesses of the arrivals of Cretan refugees at
e Piraeus, where 8,000 of them are quartered,
scribe their state as being extremely pitiable. describe their state as being extremely pitiable. They are utterly destitute, and most of them are emaciated from hunger and illness. Most of them are women and children, and many of them were brought in open-decked sloops, exposed to the weather, in an absolutely nude state. Many of the women were driven raving mad them. of the women were driven raving mad through their sufferings and from fright, and several chil-

The Greek Government has deposited the sum of money necessary to pay the coupon on the debt.

A STATEMENT BY MR. BOTASSI. THE CONSUL-GENERAL REPLIES TO ATTACKS-

TO-NIGHT'S MASS-MEETING IN CHICKERING HALL. The resolutions passed Wednesday evening by a number of Greeks in Webster Hall condemning the Greek Consul-General, D. N. Botassi, because he had not furnished transportation to Greece for the local Greeks who wished to return, brought out

esterday the following statement from the Consul-General:

The meeting of Greeks at Webster Hall last night was engineered by Solon J. Vlasto, a sworn enemy of Consul Botassi, whom he has been attacking in a little sheet called the "Atlantis." which he publishes in this city. The Consul never took any notice of these attacks. Vlasto profited from the disastisfaction which is felt among some of the Greeks here at the Consul's refusal to pay for their transportation to Greece, having no funds for that purpose.

A telegram expressing the confidence of the Greek colony of New-York in Consul Botassi was cabled this morning to Prime Minister Delyannis in Athens, and a petition denouncing Vlasto in strong terms is being circulated among the Greeks here, which will be sent to the Greek Government by Saturday's mail. It is expected that it will be covered by over one thousand signatures, five hundred of which have been already secured.

Mr. Vlasto yesterday denied all the statements about him made by the Consul-General, and said

about him made by the Consul-General, and said he had nothing to do with the meeting in question. and declared that he would seek legal redress from

The Consul-General also said: "The money that has been raised here has been for the Cretan refuhas been raised here has been for the Cretan Felu-gees. I could not furnish transportation for the Greeks, for I had no funds for that purpose. In-deed, the money raised has not pussed through my hands, but through the hands of the head of the local Greek church, who has already cabled \$1.00 of it to Crete, and will cable \$00 more to-morrow." This statement of the Consul-General was con-firmed by Father Agathodoros, the dergyman re-ferred to.

ed to.

e mass-meeting at Chickering Hall this evento discuss the Cretan situation will be presided
by President Seth Low and Abram S. Hewitt,
odore Roose eit and others are expected to

For the lecture on modern Athens that is to be given Monday evening in the same hall, and which as already been announced in The Tribune, about eight hundred of the 1,200 seats have already been old. The committee in charge of the lecture, those proceeds will be given to the aid of the Creans, is made up as follows: Father Agathodoros, hairman, archmandrite of the Greek Church, D. 5. Botassi, Consul-General of Greece, Charles E. porague, treasurer, president of the Union Dimeionk, Broadway and Thirty-second-st. The paronesses are Mr. T. P. Ralli, Mrs. Anthony P. talli, Mrs. Panda C. Ralli, Mrs. Paul S. Galatti and Mrs. Thomas Zizinia

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES IN PERIL.

THE RIVER ABOVE THE DANGER LINE AT MEM-PHIS-FEARS THAT A NEW CHANNEL

Memphis, Tenn., March 11.-Interest in the flood uation is now centred at this point, covering the ssissippl from Cairo to Vicksburg, and the vital interest hinges on the stability of the levees. report of broken levees has been received, but those most directly concerned, including levee boards, Government levee forces and railroad companies, are making preparations for any emer gency. The valley branch of the Illinois Central to-day mobilized its repair trains and forces, and to-day mobilized its repair trains and forces, and other interests are employing every available method of strengthening the levees. To-night the river is two feet above the danger line, and the weather Bureau says the rise will continue. The lowlands of Arkansas across the river from this city for a distance of twenty miles or more are submerged, but this causes little damage, as the country is slightly developed. The most serious feature of the present rise is the possibility of the river cutting out a new bed for itself and leaving Memphis high and dry, or at least leaving that city on a shallow lake.

Ann Arbor, Mich. March, H.—The heavy rates.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 11.-The heavy rains ave flooded the Michigan Central station, and the newly macadamized streets leading thereto have been washed out in several places. The Huron River is higher than ever before, and it is feared the dam will give way. The Michigan Central track in the western part of the city is covered by about a foot of water.

been falling for the last two days, and the rivers south of here are again on the rampage. Six miles of the Baltimore and Ohio were washed out, two large bridges going down. There has not been a rain in Kipley County since last Thursday. The loss in the county will aggregate \$150,000, and in Decatur County about \$100,000. It will take \$10,000 o repair the pikes. Greensburg, Ind., March II.-Steady rains have Decitif Commy above.

Carmi, Ill., March II.—The Little Wabash River touched the mark of 1853 last night, the highest record made. Valley farms are submerged, and many families are driven from their homes.

BENHAM INDICTED FOR WIFE-MURDER.

TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

London, March 11.—"The Daily News" will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Salonica confirming the report of the unceasing military preparations that are being made by the Turke. The officials in Salonica, Macedonia and Kassandra are seizing for the use of the army all the horses and mules belonging to the Christians in those places. They have received orders from Constantinople to common law indictment for murder in the first own and the form of the fourth count is the old common law indictment for murder in the first degree against Howard C. Benham upon four counts. The first charges that he administered some points with the first addition and deliberation. The third and fourth counts is the old common factor of the fourth count is the old common law indictment for murder in the first degree. Batavia, N. Y., March H.-The Supreme Court

DAMAGES FOR MRS. BUCHANAN. A TUMULT IN COOPER UNION

THE WIDOW FOSTER CHARGED \$50,000 BY A JURY FOR ALIENATING THE LATE DOCTOR'S AFFECTIONS.

The sealed verdict brought in by the jury which has been trying the suit of Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan against Mrs Kate at Foster to recove amages for alienating the affections of the late Dr. Alexander Buchanan was opened yesterday in the Supreme Court. It gave to Mrs. Buchanan \$50,000, the full amount asked for, and it was learned that the jury was only twenty minutes in coming to its decision. The usual motion for a new trial was made by Colonel James, counsel for Mrs. Foster. Justice Bookstaver promptly denied it.

When asked what he thought of the verdict, Colonel James said: "It is a silly and sentimental verdict, which I will get reversed. The jurymen were moved by sentiment and did not act on the

TO CELEBRATE GREATER NEW-YORK.

SENATOR M'NULTY PROPOSES A \$10,000,000 EX-POSITION. Albany, March 11.-Senator McNulty has pre-

pared a bill directing that the establishment of the Greater New-York shall be celebrated by means of His measure authorizes the city a big exposition. to spend \$10,000,000 for lands and buildings, and says that the site shall be in Brooklyn. The commissioners named in the bill are the

Governor and Mayor Strong, and the following persons:, August Belmont, Henry O. Havemeyer, Henry B. Hyde, Morris K. Jesup, Ogden Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hermann Oelrichs, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Rockefeller, J. Edward Simmons, Cornellus Vanderbilt, Daniel F. Appleton Chauncey M. Depew, Levi P. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, William C. Whitney, John T. Agnew, John Claffin, Joseph I. C. Clarke, William L. Davis, Ros-Claffin, Joseph I. C. Clarke, William I. Davis, Roswell P. Flower, Andrew H. Green, John Jacob Astor, A. Abraham, Joseph S. Auerbach, E. Ellery Anderson, William C. Bryant, James H. Breslin, William Berri, Thomas D. Creamer, William Cauldwell, Howard Carroll, Paul Dana, John Delmar, Louis C. Fitzserald, Daniel Frohman, George Gould, George De Forest Grant, Henry George, Gardner G. Howland, William R. Hearst, Henry Hentz, Seth Low, James McLear, Hugh McLaughlin, Thomas A. McIntyre, St. Clair McKelway, Andrew McLean, Alexander E. Orr, William C. Redfield, Nathan Straus, J. S. T. Stranahan and Mirabeau L. Towns.

A FALLING WALL KILLS MANY MEN.

DISASTER IN FEZ, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF MOROCCO.

Tangier, March 11.-By the falling of a section of the old wall of the old town of Fez 180 workmen have been killed.

IMPRISONED AMERICANS IN CUBA.

SCOTT'S CASE TO TAKE THE USUAL COURSE-FRANCISCO LARRIEU TO BE RELEASED.

Havana, March 11 .- The judge of the court at Guanabacoa has ratified the action of the Spanish authorities in imprisoning Charles Scott, the American citizen who was arrested on February 9 last, the charge of having Cuban postage stamps in his possession. This means that the case will continue under the ordinary procedure until it is finally disposed of.

The Matanzas District Court has suspended proceedings against Francisco Larrieu, an American who was arrested at Cardenas on May 15, 1896, and he will soon be released.

Havana, March II, via Key West, Fla., March II. -Monday night a band of well-known Cuban patriots entered the strongly fortified town of Bejutriots entered the strongly fortified town of Bejucal, in Havana Province, sacking all the stores of
the place and burning fifteen houses. Details are
lacking. It is also reported that another party or
rebels commanded by Castillo, captured the town
of Quivican and burned several houses of the place.
The Ruiz incident is still occupying the attention
of Consul Lee. As already reported. Spain has
ordered a new investigation of the facts which led
to Ruix's death. But General Lee is quoted as
saying that he does not clearly see how the investigation can be properly carried out, or how an
impartial trial can be held, since no witnesses will
testify against Major Fondevicia or the warden
of the jail. of the jail.

Personal friends of General Lee affirm that as
soon as he shall have settled all the pending maters he has on hand, and got them in proper shape,
will resign and return to the United States.

OUEEN RANAVALONA EXILED.

DEPORTED FROM MADAGASCAR TO THE ISLAND Port Louis, Mauritius, March 11 -A dispatch from Tamatave says that Ranavalona III, Queen of Madagascar, who has been only the nominal

QUEEN AND PRESIDENT MEET.

THE HEAD OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN

Cherhourg, March 11.-The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with Queen Victoria and Princess Henry of Battenberg and their suites on board, arrived here this morning from Portsmouth. Queen and her party left here for Nice and Cimiez 10:25 o'clock this forencon.

Paris, March 11.-When the train in which the Queen and her party were travelling southward reached Noisy-le-Sec, five miles northeast of Parls, a stop was made in order that Her Majesty might receive President Faure, who, accompanied by the members of his suite and Sir Edmund Monsen, the memoers of his sinte and Sir Luminia abolish, in British Ambassador to France, was in waiting. The Queen received M. Faure in her salon car and they conversed in a cordial manner for twelve minutes. Her Majesty presented M. Faure to Princess Henry of Battenberg, after which the President presented the members of his suite.

OCEAN STEAMERS IN PERIL.

THE WEST INDIAN AND RYDALFELL IN COLLISION -THE LAKE WINNIPEG'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

Queenstown, March 11.-The Belgian steame Penniand, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, arrived here to-day and reported having spoken the British steamer West Indian, from New-Orleans for Liverpool off Tuskar Rock, on the south coast of Ireengines were stopped and her fires were out, and she was lying low in the water. The Pennland offered assistance, but it was refused. Two steamers were standing by the West Indian, one of which was the British steamer Ottoman, which salled from Liverpool for Boston yesterday. Several small boats had been launched and were standing by the ship. The Ottoman subsequently took the West Indian in tow. It was learned that the damage to the West Ind-

ian was caused by a collision with the British steamer Rydalfell, from Castellon February 24 for Philadelphia. The Rydalfell has put into Kingstown, having sustained serious damage forward. forepeak is full of water. She reports that the col-lision occurred this morning off the Lucifer Light-The Rydalfell stood by the West Indian until the latter was taken in tow.

The British steamer Samaria, Captain Baco from Trieste February 12 for Liverpool, arrived here to-day, having in tow the German bark Schiffswerft, which sailed from San Nicholas December 25 for Plymouth. The Schiffswerf: had been abandoned at sea, and was picked up on March 7 by the Samaria, which put a prize crew on board of per and towed her here. The bark has a cargo

her and towed her here. The bark has a cargo of 1,600 tons of corn.
Liverpool, March II.—The British steamer Lake Winnipeg, from St. John, N. B., February 14. arrived here to-day, having consumed twenty-five days on the voyage. Her commander, Captain Taylor, reports having had one of the roughest voyages in his experience. The heavy seas which washed over the stip partly filled her engine-room with water and shifted her cargo, making it necessary to call upon the passengers to help remove the water and right the vessel. For more than two weeks the ship's fires were out, and, owing to scarcity of drinking water and the failure of the condensers to work, it became necessary to throw overboard M head of cattle, 74 sheep and 22 horses. The officers and crew of the Lake Winnipeg, as well as the passengers, of whom there were twelve on board, agree that the ship narrowly escaped foundering.

CAMBRIDGE HONORS MR. BAYARD.

London, March 11.-The University of Cambridge conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, to-day. In Bayard, United States Amassador, to-day. In bestowing the honor the public orator, J. K. San-dys, delivered a address in which he referred to Mr. Bayard as the "able representative of a nation near to us by ties of blood and language." The students cheere Mr. Bayard lustily.

CIVIL JUSTICE WAUHOPE LYNN INTER-RUPTS THE ARBITRATION MEETING.

AN INTEMPERATE SPEECH AGAINST ENGLAND AND THE TREATY UPROARIOUSLY CHEERED BY A CLAQUE-ADDRESSES BY WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF

THE AGREEMENT-THE RESO-

chants and lawyers and laborers and clerks and Tammany heelers and loafers. Unfortunately, the last two classes were in the majority. The resolution favoring the sanctioning by Congress of the treaty were read early in the meeting and were received with enthusiasm by a good per-

centage of the audience. The rest kept silence. bia; Bishop Potter, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland advocated the treaty in the strongest terms and in language that bristled with sense and radiated reason. Their addresses were also cordially approved by the friends of the treaty.

The complexion of a certain portion of the audience was such as to make not altogether surprising the disorderly scenes that occurred after all the regular speakers had finished and President Low was about to put the resolutions to a vote. The disturbance was precipitated by Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, who occupied a seat on the platform. He obtained leave to speak, and proceeded to do his best to divert the meeting from the purpose for which it had been called. He railed at England, called her a "rob ber nation," declared that she was seeking to entrap the United States into an entangling al-Hance, and he wanted Congress unqualifiedly to reject the proposed treaty. The speech of Lynn was of the most intemperate and violent description, and he offered an amendment to the resolutions which obviously was interded to inflame the passions of the ignerant, and succeeded in his purpose admirably. President Low declined to entertain it, and described Lynn in sharp but truthful terms. Mr. Low's remarks were made in the midst of a tempest of cheers and hisses, the followers of Lynn striving to drown him out and calling for the amendment. Eventually President Low put the original resolutions and declared them carried.

CHARACTER OF THE AUDIENCE.

The audience was composed of two sorts-the friends of the treaty, who occupied for the most part the front rows of seats, and were intelligent and cultured people. The rest of the audience was composed of the sort of people who are always ready to shout for war, because their limited intelligence leads them to regard it as an evidence of their patriotism. Most of them belonged evidently on the great lower East Side, and a large proportion of them were Tammany heelers, who had been apparently forewarned of Lynn's speech, and had been instructed to back him up. There is no doubt whatever that the disturbance was deliberately planned by Lynn. So deliberate was it that printed copies of the amendment he proposed were sent to all the newspaper offices in the and were received there before they were reins offered in Cooper Union. The Tammany heelers, having received their tips, went early to Cooper Union and packed the hall.

There was little disturbance as the meeting proceeded. The first warning of what was to come occurred when President Low was speaking early in the meeting. He was describing England, and said of her: "She is governing hundreds of millions of men in India and in Egypt; she is replacing disorder with order"-when a voice from the side of the hall cried with a strong brogue, "Yis, and she's starving the Ind-

The police at once remonstrated with the of-

fender, and he left the hall. The speakers analyzed the treaty both calmly and enthusiastically, and their words were warmly applauded by a part of the audience from time to time. But there was an ominous silence in the rear of the hall.

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild read the res olutions, which lauded the treaty and urgal Congress to ratify it without delay, and they were heartily applauded by part of the audience Still the rear seats kept silence. They were waiting for their cue. It came after ex-Judge Howland had finished his clear and direct advocacy of the treaty.

LYNN ASKS TO BE HEARD.

President Low advanced to put the resolutions to a vote, when Wauhope Lynn, who was an invited guest, and as such occupied a seat upon the platform, arose and asked to be allowed to speak. Lynn, who was elected Civil Justice in Tammany times, happily some time ago, is a socket, however, has the most modern factory in man who is well known in New-York as a person addicted to the use of exceedingly violent language, especially for a Judge on the bench. In a speech during the campaign he declared that the cause of Mr. Bryan meant revolution, and he inveighed most intemperately against Wall Street and property rights. His latest utterance was made last Saturday evening at a dinner of the Veteran Association of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, where he lamented the decline of liberty because, forsooth, the Board of Health liberty because, forsooth, the Board of Health had passed a regulation forbidding people to expectorate in public places on account of the great danger to the public health involved in the disgusting practice.

When "Warhoop" Lynn, as he is often called, arose last evening, those of the audience who had | ly hitherto been silent knew that their appointed hour had come. They arose at the sight of Lynn and shouted themselves hoarse. President Low granted the floor to Lynn,, although he must have guessed what he would say.

Lynn began by reminding his hearers of the fact that he was a judge of the city. He said that war was the last thing he desired. Then he proceeded to denounce England for the attitude she had always held toward this country. and when he declared of the resolutions that "the spirit of this great city is against such resolutions" his contingent raised a gigantic howl that continued for half a minute, although there were many hisses intermingled. "I desire the elevation of patriotism against the depreciation of securities," Lynn shouted, and there was another roar. "I wish," he went on, to perpetuate the spirit that stood behind the guns at Lexington. I wish to perpetuate the spirit that was at Bunker Hill," whereat there were more tremendous cheers.

A TERRIFIC TUMULT.

"Peace," continued the Justice, "but, as the great Henry said to the Assembly in Virginia, they cry peace, but there is no peace with this robber, nation England." This delighted the

Continued on seventh page.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

THE NEW BILL EXPECTED TO YIELD AT

LEAST \$70,000,000 MORE REVENUE. Washington, March 11 (Special).-Mr. Dingley and his associates have been exceedingly busy and have worked diligently to-day on the chedule of wool and woollens. They expect to finish the consideration of it and begin work on the reciprocity features to-morrow. The pottery schedule is not yet closed, and the effort to substitute specific for ad valorem rates of duty on many of the articles included in it still continues. The transfer to the dutiable list of

LUTIONS DECLARED

CABRIED.

There were exciting scenes in old Cooper Union last evening. A meeting had been called under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee to take such action as might be deemed necessary in favor of the ratification of the Arbitration Treaty between this country and England now pending in the Senate. People had come early prepared to stay late. The hall was packed to the doors long before the hour for which the meeting was called. The audlence contained n.en of all the sorts and conditions that go to make this cosmopolitan city. There were bankers and brokers and merchants and lawyers and laborers and clerks and more of the country to agree to such a resolution. In would be worth while at least to give refuse promptly to agree to such a resolution. In my opinion, it would be worth while at least to give the Senate that opportunity."

AN INSURANCE AGENT ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH ISSUING FALSE POLICIES AND FORGING SIGNATURES.

Charles Smith, of Pleasantville, was arrested y erday by Deputy-Sheriff John C. Verplanck at his home in Pleasantville, and lodged in the White lains jail, on complaint of the officers of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, of this city. Smith was the agent of the company, and in the complaint it is alleged that he has issued policies against the company without consulting

policies against the company without consulting or reporting to them, and has gone so far as to force the signatures of the officers to the policies, which he had lithographed from plates made in imitation of their printed forms.

The alleged fraud was discovered when one of the policies was presented to the company and a demand made for the sattlement of a loss. Smith is well known in Pleasantville, where he has lived for a number of years. He is about forty years old and has borne an excellent reputation.

OVER TWO HUNDRED DAYS ON THE WAY.

THE H. BISCHOFF ARRIVES AT LAST FROM JAPAN -NO TIDINGS FROM MANY STEAMERS.

The German ship H. Bischoff, Captain Schwaring, about which considerable anxiety has been felt in shipping circles, arrived in port safely last night after a tedlous passage of 203 days from Hiogo. clearing from the port it was necessary to wait twenty days for a sufficient allow the vessel to pass out over the bar. The next day after reaching deep water a typhoon struc the ship, but did little damage. Another typhoon was met a week later, but from that time until the latitude of Hatteras was reached the seas were mparatively quiet. Even off the Cape of Good Hope the winds were light. In the Atlantic Ocean there were absolutely no trade winds.

Captain Schwaring was surprised to learn that any anxiety had been felt regarding the safety of his vessel. He only spoke one vessel, a steamer bound for Santos, which reported him. The Bischoff has been twenty months in semi-tropical waters without being docked, and her bottom is foul. She brings a large cargo of general Japanese merchan to Theodore Ruger & Co. She was formerly the French Line steamer Ville de Paris, and was sold and converted into a four-masted ship

Marine underwriters say that this winter has nade the record for lost and disabled vessels. Never before, they assert, have so many vessels sailed from ports not to be heard of again; nor have marine iosses ever before been so heavy. Premiums on reinsurances have mounted to un-usual figures, some ratings being at 30 guiness. The reinsurance premium on the Bischoff was 30 guiness.

The reinsurance premium of the sequences.

Among those vessels which have not been accounted for since January 1 are the following: T. F. Oakes, from Hong Kong for New-York: Lord Dufferin, from Montevideo for New-York: Cedric the Saxon from New-ork September 19 for Padang: Kirkcudbrightshire, from Newcastle, New Padang: Kirkcudbrightshire, from Newcastle, New Padang: British steamer Fails of Bracklinn, from Baltimore January 2 for Abamouth, England, reinsured at 60 guineas; Gauled at 250,000; German steamer Ardbeg, from Baltimore February 11 for the guinest of the guineas; German of the gui steamer Ardbeg, from Baltimore February 11 for Copenhagen, reinsured at 40 guineas; German steamer Sprott, from Newport News February 9 for Hamburg, reinsured at 60 guineas, now uninsurable; Illiria, from New-Orleans January 10 for Trieste, reinsured at 96 guineas; British steamer Fort William, from Shields December 16 for New-York, reinsured at 90 guineas, and State of Georgia, from Danzig December 23 for Halifax, reinsured at 80 guineas.

REVIVAL IN THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

MILLS IN NEW-ENGLAND MAKE CHEERFUL RE-

PORTS-RUBBER PUSINESS LESS HOPEFUL Rockville, Conn., March 11.-Lending woollen manufacturers of this city, in interviews to-day, assert that there is marked improvement in the woollen business, many new orders being received at the mills. The Hockanum and Springville mills have resumed running nearly full time, the Ameri-can and Bock mills have started up their carding and spinning departments on full time, the New-England Mill has a number of rooms on full time, the Vernon Woollen Mills have resumed running five days a week, after being shit down for some

weeks, and the Belding Brothers' slik mills have been on full time for some weeks. Woonsocket, R. L. March 11.—The removal of the rubber stock of the shoe department at the National Rubber factories in Bristol to the Alice Mill of the United States Rubber Company, in this city, has been going on until the work is nearly finished. It looks as though the making of arctics and shoes at Bristol would cease entirely. That work employed 80 in Bristol, and if it is to go on at this rate there will be a big jump in the production of the Alice Mill. There is further talk of the abandonment of the Bristol plant entirely, but this is doubtful, as the facilities in the tennis department there are superior to any other factory. business is withdrawn, will employ about six hundred, as the lists have been lately. In their palmy days the Bristol works .mployed 2,200. Rumors have it now that the boot business in Milville, employing 1.200, is to be removed to Woonsocket, too, but this is not substantiated. There is little faith in averaged a third of that number for weeks. The help that leave there mostly find work in Banigan's new Olneyville factory. The Board of Aldermen of this city has invited Fresident Colt, of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, next week to talk over the prospects for a trust factory here, and the matter of further tax exemption.

The following reports come from woollen mills in Burrellville, which have lately been idle, or partity so:

Burrellylle, which live law of the law, or partly so:

William Orrelle, Giendale Mort orders than he
can fill within reasonable time; mill running full
time, about 150 employed.

William A. Inman, Graniteville—Twenty-five looms
in operation, full time, and employs sixty hands.
John T. Fiske, jr., of Pascoag, is running two sets
full time, and employs eighty hands.

William Tinkham & Co., of Harrisville and Whipple, are running full time and employ 15e hands.

Wilcox & Wells, at Oak Valley, running in part,
and will shortly be in full operation; employ 10e
hands.

and will shortly hands. The United States Rubber Company's Alice rubber mill, in Woonsocket, will start to-morrow, after a ten days shutdown, and will run eight hours a day, the same as before the shutdown.

Louisville, Ky., March II.—At a meeting here of the woollen mill operators of Ohlo, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky .: was stated that the forthcoming changes in the tariff would enable the mills to run all the year around.

Dover, Del., March 11.-By a vote of 12 to 8, the

REFUSED TO GO TO HEAR TILLMAY.

Constitutional Convention to-day refused to con-rider a communication from the Secretary of the Democratic Legion of Wilmington, inviting the members to the latter city on Tuesday night next members to the latter city on Tuesday night next to listen to an address by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, on the subject of finance. President Biggs announced that he was in receipt of a communication, which he directed the secretary to read. At its conclusion several members laughed outright. Other business was introduced, and then Mr. Martin moved adjournment until 2.30 p. m. At the afternoon session Mr. Johnson succeeded in having a resolution adopted acknowledging the communication, but saying that it was inconvenient for the members to attend.

PRICE THREE CENTS. ONLY THE BEST MEN WANTED

THE PRESIDENT WILL TAKE HIS TIME

IN MAKING APPOINTMENTS. HE IS CAREFULLY CONSIDERING THE MERITS OF

THE MANY CANDIDATES WHOSE CLAIMS ARE PRESENTED TO HIM-A LONG LIST OF IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS EX-

PECTED ON MONDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 11.-The many applicants for office who are in the city in their own behalf have reached the conclusion that President Mc-Kinley purposes going slowly in making appoint-The Preside . has been in office one week to-day, and with the exception of the members of his Cabinet and two other minor selections, no nominations have been sent to the Senate. The Senate has adjourned until Monday, be announced before that day. Mr. McKinley is proceeding with commendable deliberation. It is his desire to get for all the offices to be filled

the best available men. To this end he is care-

fully considering the merits of the many candi-

dates whose claims have been urged upon his at-

Few of the would-be office-holders are complaining of the President's course. They say, as they must under the circumstances, that they want their fitness for the places they seek thoroughly considered. As might be expected, some of the candidates want the appointments made immediately. They are of the opinion that the changes which are to be made should be announced at once. But the President does not intend to show any unseemly haste. He is proceeding with dignity and caution. Probably on Monday a big batch of nominations will be sent to the Senate. Very likely a number of appointments as Ambassadors and Ministers will then be made; also assistant secretaries, the Commis-

sioner of Pensions, etc. NOTICE GIVEN TO CONGRESSMEN.

It is understood that some of the Congress delegations have embarrassed the President in neglecting to decide upon one man for certain offices. In not a few cases members of Congress have recommended several men for the same office. According to report, the President has determined, and so informed Senators and Representatives, that he cannot undertake to decide between forty or fifty recommendations made by individual members of Congress or by State delegations. He is quoted as having said that the delegations have as much right to assume responsibility for weeding out the numer-

ous candidates as himself. Since March 4 members of Congress have called upon the President with indorsements for half a dozen men for the same place, saying that they could not choose between the men. That is why, it is said, the President informed them of the responsibility which he thought should be theirs. His position has brought about several conferences of State delegations. The Republican Congressmen from Indiana and Illinois met to-night.

The contest for the office of Assistant Secre tary of the Navy has become exceedingly lively. From the many candidates in the field it is hard to pick a winner, but Illinois men express the belief that ex-Representative John Thomas will be the successful man. The IIInois men are making a hard fight for him. The Indianians are still hopeful of the appointment of Mr. Elliott, while the Pennsylvania men say the lucky man will be Representative "Jack" Robinson. The name of ex-Postmaster Van Cott is frequently mentioned here to-day. It is generally believed that he is a candidate. Today the President called for the records of all the candidates who were formerly in the Navy.

These are on file in the Navy Department. A new candidate for the office of Assistant Secretary of War was talked of this a This is George D. Ruggles, the present Adjutant-General of the Army. He retires on account of age in September. It is said that he is willing to retire at once under the thirty years' service law if the President will appoint him Assistant Secratary. The law provides that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy shall be a civilian, but there is no such restriction in the selection of the Assistant Secretary of War. According to report, Secretary Alger does not favor the appointment of an Army officer to a civil office. This, of course, will operate against General Ruggles's

BUSINESS METHODS AT THE TREASURY.

A well-known Republican Representative was among the callers on Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department to-day. He called in behalf of a friend. Mr. Gage informed the Representative in courteous but firm language that he intended to go slowly in appointments in his De-

Among many candidates who are in the city there was an impression that numerous "pl ms" were lying around the Treasury Department, to be easily secured by simply shaking the tree, Contrary information having reached them, Mr. Gage is now being criticised. Conservative men, however, do not approve of this talk. The Representative who called upon him to-day does not approve of it, although he failed in his mission. He said that Mr. Gage, as a business man,

not approve of it, although he failed in his mission. He said that Mr. Gage, as a business man, was going to run the Department on business principles, and that he would therefore make changes with caution. He was also handicapped, he said, by the Civil Service law, which permits few changes in the departments.

The Missouri Republicans have held no conference to decide on recommendations. New candidates are appearing in the field right along. Mr. Steele, who ran for Congress in the XIIIth District, is a candidate for Assistant Librarian of Congress. John B. Henderson, ir., wants to go as Minister to Greece. R. C. Kerens left Washington several days ago for Missouri, after a conference with the President. The President was made aware of his recommendations as to Missouri appointments.

Ex-Representative Butterworth to-day declined to talk about what his friends are doing in his behalf. He did not deny or affirm the report that he is being pushed for Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice. Major Butterworth jokinsly told some of his friends that an Ohio man never declined office.

Dr. Sampson Pope, of South Carolina, who has been leading the fight against Tillmanism in his State for several years, is a candidate for the Auditorship in the Treasury Department held by T. Stobo Farrow, of South Carolina. Loomis Blalock, of Newberry, wants to be Marshai of South Carolina. For the postmastership at Columbia, S. C., a host of candidates has appeared. Ex-Postmaster Clayton, E. W. Screven and George Huggins are among the number.

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was a noticeable diminution to-day in the office-seeking forces that have marched on the White House since the new President entered it. Bright sunshine and balmy air made it a day to be spent outdoors rather than in, and this may have had some effect. But the real reasons for the falling off in attendance un-doubtedly are the new rules for the reception of visitors and the hints the President has given visitors and the hints the President has given that he will not give much consideration to the smaller offices until the Tariff bill is in a fair way toward final disposition. Then, again, he has had little time to write the message to be presented to Congress next Monday, and that is a matter which cannot wait, while office-seekers can.

seekers can.

Several men of prominence, who had nothing to ask and nothing to expect from the Administration, dropped in to pay their respects this morning. Among them were Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Representative Catelings, of Mississippi, one of the Democratic leaders in the House. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage came with his daughter, and was followed by Archbishop Chappelle, of Santa Fe, escorted by Delegate Catron, of New-Mexico. The venerable